# THE GENESEE FARMER.

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**THE GENESEE FARMER.**

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1835.

## The Bots in Horses.

We freely admitted into our columns the communication of "A Farmer," because we have been desirous that this subject should be thoroughly discussed; and we have been in no haste to reply, allowing his remarks time to be well weighed and digested. In truth we hardly consider ourselves a party in the controversy. Our object in laying before our readers, the facts and opinions which have appeared in the *four* articles referred to, by the "Farmer,"—has been to show the dangers of popular remedies for the bots; to induce the public to examine the matter with more attention; and to cause farmers and others to guard their horses better against the operations of the bot-fly. If in some instances we have leaned more to one side than the other, it has been because the weight of testimony seemed to preponderate in that direction.

The "Farmer" is afraid that so far as the influence of our article extends, it may lead to unfortunate results. The best thing then that he could do, would be to show their incorrectness. We should be glad of more light on our path.

If the "Farmer" believed it was safer to treat a horse for the bots than for the colic, he ought to have given the reasons for his preference, and have shown us how to distingush the two diseases. This he has not done. He seems to take things for granted which we do not grant. He has mentioned two very interesting cases however, which appear to be candidly stated; and though he designed them for a very different purpose, the inference that we draw from them, is entirely at variance with the drift of his communication. We are induced to believe, so far as these statements can influence us, that what is commonly called "an attack of the bots" is in reality a case of colic; and we cite his own words to prove the *quietude* of horses whose stomachs when dead, were found to be perforated by bots. He says of the first mentioned horse, "I had never seen this animal have what we consider 'an attack of the bots.' He *probably* had such spasms, but they *had not been observed*. He was in pasture near by—was seen, but not particularly noticed, daily. The first indication of illness observed, was a disinclination to eat, and his lying in the intense heat of the sun at mid-day, while shades were at hand. Little was thought of it. Some slight indisposition was imagined, and the next morning he was dead. *The cause was not conjectured* till discovered on opening the body," when "an astonishing amount of bots" were found in his stomach.

The other case is thus noticed: "I lost two years since, a fine colt, about two years old, with what appeared to be 'consumption.' He was well attended through the winter,—had excellent hay, and a moderate but sufficient feed of grain regularly every day. Still he declined, till ultimately unable to stand, when a swelling of the limbs succeeded, and he soon died. On opening the body no organic disease appeared; but on opening the stomach, the exhibition was astonishing. A large portion of the inner surface of the stomach was entirely covered with bots, so closely pressed together as to touch each other; and many perforations were made through the stomach of the size of a small quill." Yet loaded as he was with all these larvæ, he appears to have died quietly. Dr. *Harden* was fearful that horses would be treated for the bots when they only had the colic; and these cases certainly tend to show that his apprehensions were well founded.

The "Farmer" has conceded that bots cannot be killed in a horse's stomach, by any medicine that will not destroy the horse; yet he recommends a quart of fresh milk, saturated with honey, molasses, or sugar; and after two hours to drench with *a pint of the strongest brine*, to be followed after two hours more with a pint of linseed oil. Gen. *Lewis'* horse however, got well without the oil, and it would therefore seem to be not very essential. The milk and honey is doubtless to *feed* the bots; but of what use is the brine, if they cannot be killed in the horse's stomach? and of what use would have been the oil, when the horse got well without it?

The medical treatment is to commence "as soon as the disease can be ascertained;" but Dr. *Harden* has shown that "great restlessness, rolling on the ground, and biting his side," is a symptom of the colic; and we cannot perceive that Gen. *Lewis* has furnished any evidence whatever, that his horse had the bots. His horse got well notwithstanding the supposed laceration of his stomach by these larvæ. But what prevented them from recommencing the attack?—Our *guess* would be that he had the colic.

We have not been disposed to consider the bot at all times "a harmless insect," although we copied Dr. *Harden's* opinion to that effect. If it be even demonstrated that it has no teeth, yet its hooks may irritate the coats of the stomach; and from this cause alone, when they are very numerous, they may endanger the life of the horse. We therefore noticed the means of prevention in our *fourth* article.

Of the efficacy of a little ashes thrown into his drink twice a week, we have great doubts. If a strong solution of potash will not injure them, it seems unreasonable to think that a little ashes will expel them. The "Farmer" indeed, cites an instance where 20 or 30 horses treated in that way, were never troubled with the bots; but surely this is no proof that they owed their health or exemption to the medicine. We have been acquainted with *more* than that number of horses, that lived out all their days without being troubled with bots so far as we discovered, and yet they never took any ashes, nor any other medicine as a preventive.

## Culture of the Ranunculus.

We have found the best time in this climate, for planting the common garden Ranunculus (*R. asiaticus*) to be in the early part of this month, unless the beds be sheltered in severe weather. The soil, according to the best gardeners, should be from eighteen inches to two feet deep; and some particular directions on this subject may be found in our 3d volume at page 369. We shall therefore only repeat that a rich, strong loam inclining to clay, is preferred; and that sandy soils are considered decidedly unfavorable.

Some authors recommend a stratum of well rotted cow-dung, to be placed about five inches below the surface, from which the roots are to draw their nourishment. Another says, "I consider nothing so prejudicial to the Ranunculus as *fresh turf*" from a meadow or pasture. The roots are to be planted in rows which are five or six inches apart, and three or four inches asunder in the rows. "Cover the root *exactly* an inch and a half deep." Another says "I cover them two inches deep."

When the Ranunculus is planted in autumn or winter, *Loudon* recommends a covering of straw from ten to fifteen inches thick, to shelter them from the frost; and under such a cover as this, they would be in no danger of freezing even in this climate; but whether they would bear such *confinement* during our long winters, or not, —may be a proper inquiry. We should be gratified to learn the result of such an experiment. Loudon says indeed, that the effects of covering *too much* or *too long*, are destructive; but we have many plants from milder climates that seem to rest very contentedly under a thick covering during our long winters, and we will mention as an instance the *Amaryllis longifolia*.

The short roots of the Ranunculus require that the ground should continue moist; and in time of drouth, the bed should be watered by running the watering pot low down between the rows.

The flowers ought to be shaded from the hot sunshine. Loudon says, "In proportion as their colors approach to *black*, is they injury the will receive from the rays of the sun, if permitted to shine upon them in full force. Some of the very *darkest* cannot stand it an hour without being entirely spoiled. The *light-colored* sorts will bear the sun's rays much better, reflecting them in proportion as they approach to *white*. *Green is the only color that reflects and absorbs the rays of light in equal proportion*, and is more predominant in the vegetable kingdom than any other."

## The Buffalo Berry.

Last autumn we procured of Judge BUEL, three trees of the Buffalo berry; and this spring when they came into flower, we found that one plant is *staminate* and the other two *pistillate*. This discovery is very gratifying; for it is well known that like the Date Palm, none of these trees are expected to be productive unless both sexes grow in the same neighborhood. Whether there is any way to propagate them except by

the seed, we have not been informed. Last year we tried *layers* on another plant which we had previously obtained; but none of them rooted. If it could be increased by some such mode, we could then be certain of having both kinds; and we should not be subjected to the risk of having only *one* sort when we procure *two* trees. If they can be readily increased only by seeds however, it will be well to purchase only such trees from the nurseries, as have had blossoms; and as these appear while the trees are small, this precaution will not be attended with much inconvenience. Ours are not five feet high.

## The Osage Orange.

We have been informed that this fruit ripened the last season for the first time, east of the mountains. Our friend T. S. PLEASANT has kindly supplied us with seeds from his trees at Beaverdam in Virginia; and we have now a number of plants which sprung from them in a hot-bed. They germinate freely.

This tree is also *diœcious*. We have a pistillate plant eight or nine feet high, which now appears to be preparing to blossom; but as this is the only tree of the sort in our possession, we cannot expect much fruit,—which however is only to be prized as a curiosity, or as the means of propagation. Pistillate trees indeed, sometimes produce hermaphrodite flowers, and consequently some fruit; but never in much quantity; and this exception to a general rule, seems only to be a provision of nature for preserving the species under extraordinary circumstances.

With *layers* of this tree we have always been unsuccessful; and equally so with *cuttings* of the branches, though we have succeeded with pieces of the root. Whether we shall hereafter become more skillful or not, is uncertain, but at present we are inclined to believe it can be most readily increased by the seeds.

## The Season.

(*In a letter from Cayuga county of the 25th ultimo.*)

The weather of this spring, has been extremely variable,—sometimes delightfully mild, and at other times as cold and as rough as winter. The consequence has been that the *germs* of the peach and apricot blossoms, have chiefly perished, though the *petals* continue to swell, and probably they will soon make a fine display. I cannot determine the time exactly when this fatal change occurred; they appeared to be safe only a few weeks ago.

A very small proportion of the buds however, are uninjured; and I have found more of this kind among the apricots than among the peaches. This will fully confirm an opinion which I formerly expressed, that in this climate, *the apricot is as hardy as the peach*. But if we have but few of these fruits this year, we shall eat them with increased relish. Our main dependence however, must be on the other sorts, such as the pear, the plum, and the apple, none of which have been damaged in the least; and the prospect of their doing well at present is very favorable.

I have long since had occasion to remark that at certain times there is something like a particular constitution for the weather, differing in its results, very materially from what we should expect at other times under similar circumstances. For instance: during the last ten days we have had snow frequently. On the afternoon of the 10th which had been mild and pleasant, a cloud rose in the west, scarcely differing in its appearance from a thunder shower, but which proved to be a snow-squall. Since that day we have become familiar with such phenomena. A pleasant forenoon with a fall of snow from the west in the latter part of the day, has been very frequent; and several on the 23d followed each other with intervals of sunshine. The 24th was a fine day; but in the evening, clouds skirted the horizon in the west and south-west; and this morning at day-light, it was snowing most profusely with the wind from the south-south-east. *Snow appears to be the order of this period* let the wind come from whatever quarter it may; and the ground is now covered with it, two or three inches deep. Yet the temperature is mild, and it will soon melt. I think it rather favorable to the crops of wheat and grass, which it will cause to grow thicker on the ground; and to grow faster than in the dry cool weather which sometimes occurs a this season.

☞ "Seasonable Hints for May" were duly received, but through a vexatious mistake their reception was not known to the compositor, till too late for insertion in this number. The absence of the Editor must be received as an apology for the delay in their appearance. We trust they will not be *un*seasonable in the next number.

*From the Cultivator.*

## Arable Husbandry.

*Products and Profits of a farm of 200 acres of sandy soil, in 1833.*

SIR—At the solicitation of a friend, I am induced to give a statement of the products of my farm for the year 1833, and of its general arrangement. In doing this, as my grain is not yet all thrashed and taken to market, I cannot now arrive at perfect accuracy; but from what is thrashed and sold, I can make a correct estimate of the quantity, and I have ascertained the price for such as has not been actually sold. My farm is situated on an extensive plain that was once covered pretty generally with small pine timber. The soil is sand, occasionally gravel, and more or less mixed with loam. It consists of two hundred acres, of which thirty acres are in wood, twenty in meadow, and ten acres of waste, leaving for cultivation about one hundred and forty acres of arable, or land used for the plough, which is divied into seven lots of twenty acres each. One of these lots is planted in corn on clover sod. The corn is the large twelve rowed early yellow, and my usual produce is about fifty bushels per acre. My mode of cultivation is, that after the lot has lain one year in clover, to plough it the last of April or first of May, about six inches deep: then furrow both ways with a light corn plough; the first time across the furrows about two feet nine inches apart, the next about three feet. I plant immediately after furrowing. As soon as the corn is up the length of the finger, I harrow it with a large heavy harrow lengthwise with the furrow, as the ground was originally ploughed, and take two rows at a time. Two men or boys follow the harrow with aprons, out of which they plaster the corn, and raise any plants which may have been thrown down by the harrow passing over them. In a week after, I plough once between the rows, as they are planted the narrowest way; the men follow with the hoe, and they will finish twenty acres in ten days. In about a fortnight more, I plough it the widest way of planting, twice between the rows, and throw the ground towards the plant. I cut the stalk above the ear as soon as the kernel in the ear is hard, and secure the stalks in shooks. We husk the corn on the hill, and two men will gather one hundred bushels of ears in a day. The lot which was in corn, I put down the succeeding year to oats, and it commonly produces about forty bushels per acre. This lot I seed down with western clover seed eight quarts per acre. Two lots are in wheat, which were likewise the year previous in clover seed. The one is ploughed the first of August, and again just previous to sowing in September; the other but once, the last of August or first of September, about a fortnight previous to sowing. These lots have the benefit of my barn manure, which is scattered on such portions as I think require it most.

I commonly sow about one bushel twelve quarts per acre, and my common yield is twenty bushels of wheat per acre. Thus four lots are employed, one in corn, one in oats, two in wheat; the remaining three are in pasture. Two of these are again to be ploughed up in the fall for wheat, and the remaining one is for corn the succeeding season. The experience of twenty years has confirmed me in the belief that this is the most successful mode of cultivation in our soil, and I have at all events been satisfied with the amount of produce my farm has yielded me. I annex a statement showing the amount of produce and the proceeds therefrom of my farm, for the year 1833, and the expenses of its management.

| | *Cr.* |
|---|---|
| 20 acres meadow, 2 tons hay per acre, sold at $7½ per ton, | $300 00 |
| 20 acres producing 1000 bushels corn, for which I am offered 62½ cts. per bushel, | 625 00 |
| 40 acres producing 800 bushels of wheat, sold *a* 8‖6, | 850 00 |
| 20 acres producing 800 bushels oats, sold *a* 37½, | 300 00 |
| 500 bushels potatoes *a* 2‖ | 125 00 |
| 3000 wg't of pork, *a* $5,50, | 165 00 |
| Sold one beef, | 25 00 |
| 500 lbs. butter, *a* 16 cts., | 80 00 |
| 225 lbs. wool, *a* 3‖ | 112 00 |
| 55 lambs, increase of my flock, | 80 00 |
| | $2,662 00 |

The item of pasturage not put down.

| | *Dr.* | |
|---|---|---|
| To hiring one man per year, | $100 00 | |
| To do. do. 7 months, | 70 00 | |
| To hiring 15 days in haying and harvesting, | 13 12 | |
| 3½ tons plaster *a* $7,50, | 26 25 | |
| 3½ bush. clover seed *a* $7,50, | 26 25 | |
| Taxes, | 15 00 | |
| Mechanics' bills, | 50 00 | |
| | $320 62 | 320 62 |
| Income, | | $2,341 38 |
| The farm sold *a* $60, for 200 acres, | $12,000 | |
| Stock and implements valued at | 1,000 | |
| | $13,000 | |
| Interest on this sum at 7 per cent. | | 910 00 |
| Gain, | | $1,431 38 |

Making the entire interest upon $13,000, after deducting expenses, about 18 per cent. There are other profits from the farm not enumerated in the within statements, such as house-rent, garden, orcharding, raising of poultry, &c. I will put them against any little incidental expenses not enumerated, but which they will be amply sufficient to defray. The labor upon my farm is performed by two men as above stated, but under my own direction, and all our operations tend to lessen the amount of labor as much as practicable; and I find that nothing conduces more to this result than to keep ahead of my work through the season. For myself, I labor but moderately, but keep up a constant su-

pervision. I will only farther add, that since I have adopted the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits, at all seasons of the year, I think I have not only gained vastly in the amount of work done by my men, but my farming business has gone on more cheerfully.

Yours respectfully, TEUNIS HARDER.

*Kinderhook, Columbia co., Jan.* 14, 1834.

## Book Farming.

We have been told of the following facts, and have only to regret that the like to them are not of more frequent occurrence. A number of intelligent farmers, residing in a neighborhood, somewhere, we believe, in Dutchess county, concluded to form a farmer's association—to make a common stock of their knowledge and observation—believing that knowledge, like money, would be productive in proportion to the capital. It was known that A. raised the best horses, and got the best price for them; that B. was far more successful in his wheat and corn crops than his neighbors; that C. reared the finest neat cattle, and kept the best cows and oxen; that D. excelled in sheep husbandry; and, in short, that some individual excelled the rest in a particular branch of husbandry. Each possessed not only some excellence, but some glaring defect in his management. Thus the farm stock of one were sickly, and many died, because the owner did not know how to manage them; another's farm had become dreadfully impoverished, from neglecting the manure, and from close cropping; while the farm of a third was neither fit for plough, or for sweet grass, on account of the water which every where saturated the soil, and rendered it poachy, cold and sour. Unlike too many now a days, each of these men was conscious he could learn much from his neighbor's practice, which would enable him to manage his farm with more profit—and that he could teach his neighbors something in return. These expectations were amply realized; but as the members lived somewhat remote, it struck them that it would save much time, and be a more sure way of rendering the improvements of all available to each, if they were to write down their practice in the particular branch in which they respectively excelled, and the principles, or science, upon which that practice was based. This was accordingly done; and for their mutual convenience, as well as for the benefit of others, the whole was printed, and these men were afterwards denominated, by some of their envious neighbors, *book-farmers*, because they took their instructions from a *printed book*. This did not disturb them; for they got from their book the secret by which the others had excelled in their particular department, and each profited by the good management of his neighbors. The consequence was, that all gained by the interchange. The defects of all were speedily remedied, and in a few years prosperity crowned their labors; and they now exhibit, we are told, the best models of profitable farming any where to be found in the land; and they enjoy the felicity of reflecting, that while they have greatly benefitted themselves and their families, they have, by their example and instruction, done much good to others. They have afforded a fair illustration of the advantages of book farming, when combined with intelligent practice.

Were this example extended to the farming community of our country, how greatly the work of improvement would advance, and the comforts of the human family be multiplied; were each to contribute his mite of practical knowledge, in the branch in which he most excels, what a treasure of information would be collected, to guide us in our practice, and to stimulate us to habits of industry. And do we not already possess, in a considerable degree, these precious advantages? What are our agricultural journals, but a record of instructions, by the best farmers of our own and every other country—a detail of the methods by which they have succeeded—have excelled—in the various departments of husbandry? There is not a man in the community who may not profit, in some degree, by the teachings of these journals. The self-wise are ever the most profoundly ignorant; for as we advance in knowledge, we become more and more humbled by the consciousness of our comparative ignorance.

We beg that the readers of the Cultivator will take this matter into serious consideration, and remember that an obligation rests upon them individually, to requite the favors which they are monthly receiving from others, by communicating whatever of their practice may promise to be beneficial to their brother farmers.—*Cultivator.*

*From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

## Hints to Farmers.

There are two particular items, to which I would call the attention of farmers, viz. to do every thing at a proper time, and in a proper manner. Never to put off any thing till to-morrow that may be done to-day, is an excellent maxim, and should be observed by every farmer; while he holds in everlasting contempt, that saying of the Spaniards, do nothing to-day that can be put off till to-morrow. Very much of a farmer's success will depend on a due regard to the observing of time. If his land is in good order to sow his seed he should never wait for the morrow, that the moon may change. I heard a respectable farmer "*down east*" ask another if he paid attention to the moon's phases, when he sowed his peas, he replied that he did not even let the moon know when he sowed them! You may smile at the old gentleman's remark, and I may say to such as do regard the moon when they sow their seed, that I am astonished at their folly! But to return; a man can do much more work in season by a little regard to order. Generally speaking, every part of a farmer's work should be as distinctly separated as the ends of his fingers, though this rule will not hold good in every case. A farmer was asked how he got along so well with his business? he replied that he did but one thing at a time. Solomon said (and surely he ought to know) to every thing there is a season, a time to every purpose under heaven, a time to plant and a time to pluck. But perhaps enough of that. Then let every thing be done in a proper manner. It would be well for every farmer to remember what I many times heard an excellent farmer say, "if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well." This applies to every person whether farmer or mechanic. But to the farmer more especially. If his land is worth ploughing at all, it is worth doing well. It is too often that the farmer reasons thus: "If I expend ever so much labor and money upon this piece of land, it will yield but little, therefore, I will not take much pains with it." He might as well say of the best piece of land he has, if I sow or plant this, and the corn or wheat should do well, it might be destroyed by mildew or some other means, therefore I will let it lie.—This is in nothing more necessary than in making fence or building houses. For instance, notice the fastening of gates or driving stakes.—One stitch in time or manner will save nine. By doing one thing well another thing may be preserved, and much property saved. But one more hint; after a farmer has committed his seed to the earth, it is his duty to pray to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, that he may have an abundant harvest? Have the prayers of every man been answered to the restraining or giving rain to water the earth? Who is it that gives us fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with gladness?

Now, Messrs. Editors, if you think the above hints will be subservient to the farmer's interests, you may give them a place in your paper; or if not, commit them to the flames.

THEOPHILUS FARMER.

## Horses.

There are many hundreds of these valuable animals killed every summer in the United States, by giving them water when they are heated. It is a most absurd and destructive practice of stage drivers and others, giving their horses water every five or six miles when traveling. Farmers who work horses at a plough, harrow, or cart, never give them water from the time they go to work after breakfast, until they break off work to go to dinner, a period not less than four hours, and the same in the afternoon until they quit work at sundown, and it seldom happens that horses are killed that are worked upon farms. The same bad practice exists in England. We were once riding in a stage coach from Brighton to London on a very warm day, when the driver stopped, watered his horses, and set out again upon a fast trot; in a few minutes all four of them died upon the spot. They manage these things better in France. They never water their horses only when they are fed. We recollect on a very warm and dusty day, traveling in a stage over the hills of Normandy, the horses foaming with sweat and covered with dust. The driver stopped at an inn, and when we expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each, he brought from the house a *Bottle*, and pouring out into his hand some of its contents, he washed each horse's nose, and threw a little upon them. On inquiring, we found it was *Vinegar*; and although they had traveled a long stage, they went off as fresh as at the first starting.—*Cincinnati D. Adv.*

## The Measurement of Hay in the STACK,

For the purpose of ascertaining its weight, is made by multiplying the length, breadth and height into each other; and if it has been allowed to settle in the stack during the winter, ten solid yards of meadow hay, in good condition, will generally weigh about one ton. The number of yards depending, however, partly upon the old or young state in which the grass was cut before it was made into hay, and partly upon the dry or moist condition in which it was stacked, as well as upon the length of time which it has lain—all these circumstances should be minutely examined; for if it is in a very large stack of more than a year old, nine, and in some cases eight yards will make a ton; clover, lying somewhat lighter in the stack, will generally take eleven or twelve yards to make a ton; and sometimes, when it has been stacked very dry, thirteen may be required; but the average of the last year's clover may be assumed at twelve yards.

The mode of calculation is as follows: Supposing the stack to be ten yards long at the bottom, and eleven at the eaves; four and a half wide at the bottom, and five and a half at the eaves; and presuming it to be four yards in height to the eaves, and to rise three yards to the point of the roof: in order to find the contents, the dimensions are summed up thus—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medium length, | | 10½ yards. | |
| Do. breadth, | ⋈ | 5 | |
| | | 52½ | |
| Do. height, | ⋈ | 5 | including one-third of the rise of the roof. |
| | | 10) 262½ = 26¼ tons, or 29 1-6 loads. | |

If the stack swells out considerably towards the eaves, the height, if taken against the sides, will appear to be greater than it is in reality; it should therefore be measured by a pole set up perpendicularly to the eaves. When it is required to measure an irregular formed stack, the contents may be found by giving and taking proportionate quantities of the separate parts, or by measuring or computing it in different divisons. If round, a more complex calculation is necessary, and can hardly be ascertained with accuracy without having recourse to geometry. Mr. Bayldon, however, mentions a simple method, which consists in measuring the circumference at the bottom, and at regular distances up to the eaves, which must be added together, and divided by their joint number for a mean circumference; the square of which must then be multiplied by the decimal 07958, and this product by the height up to the eaves, and one-third of the rise of the roof. added together, and this divided by 27, (the calculation being made in feet,) will give the product in decimal yards.—*Ohio Farmer.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Establishments for the Poor in HOLLAND.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

A few years since the government of Holland conceived the idea of collecting in settlements the poor of the country, and endeavoring to excite in them habits of industry, which raise them from the condition of beggars to that of citizens. The first settlement was made on the east side of the Zuyder Zee, in a healthy but barren part of the government domains, and dwellings were at once erected for 50 families of 6 or 8 persons each. To each family was allotted 7 acres of land, two cows, or one cow and ten sheep. The houses were about 50 feet in length, with the end to the road, and the front part occupied by the family; then comes the barn, after that the stalls for the cattle, and behind these the reservoir for the manure, in which every particle of vegetable and animal refuse is carefully made into compost; the preparation of which is the most essential part of their labors. The settlers are subject to a kind of military regulation, all their work being done by the piece. The establishment of each family costs about $600, and experience has shown, that with good management, they will repay the whole in from 14 to 16 years. When this is done,the establishment is their own. The most important, as it is the most efficient of the regulations in these places, is that which compels each family to provide sufficient manure to dress the whole of the land every year. The amount requisite for this is estimated at 20 tons to the acre, or 140 in the whole. The collecting the materials, and forming this immense mass of compost from so small a quantity of land, constitutes the greater part of the labor of the colonists, and its application has already rendered this formerly barren tract, one of the richest in the kingdom. To accomplish this, all the waste straw, turf, heath, parings of the earth, dried and green leaves, and all rubbish and weeds, are carefully collected and deposited by hand, in a stack near the barn. To ensure its being broken into small fragments, the stacks are not allowed to be cut, but the materials are pulled out by hand. This material is added to the bedding of the cows or sheep every morning and evening, and remains under them seven days, when the whole is wheeled away to the dunghill. Each morning that part of the mass which lies near the hinder part of the stall is thrown forward,and that forward takes its place, while fresh materials from the stack,to the amount of 250 pounds, are added to the bedding. The same operation is repeated in the evening. Sheep are only supplied with fresh heather once a day; and it is reckoned that ten sheep make an equal quantity of dung with one cow. It must be obvious to every one, that the changing and turning of the mass for a week, must make the mixture more equably rich, and the uniform treading makes it finer, and gives greater scope to the fermentative putrefaction. Each week the stalls are cleansed and the manure conveyed to the receptacle at the back of the barn. This is a hole in the earth, made water tight by beating down clay, 4 feet in depth, and from 12 to 14 feet in diameter; or sufficiently capacious to contain the dung made by the cattle in the course of four weeks. The mass is thus composed of portions which have remained from four weeks to one day, and over this the ashes of the household, soapsuds, and sweepings are thrown. Adjoining the dungheap is the reservoir into which the drainings of the stalls are conducted. This cesspool is never allowed to run over, and if it has not rained, is every other day filled up with water, and then with a scoop taken up and sprinkled over the heap of dung. This heap contains about 15 tons, and the administering such a quantity monthly, or more where required, must vastly enhance the value of the whole for the purpose of vegetation. At the end of the fourth week the dunghole is emptied, and its contents thus again turned over, the most putrid parts being thus brought to the top: it is formed into a heap from three to five feet high, and carefully covered with sods: by this covering the fermentative heat is prevented from evaporating, the gases from escaping, and the rain water is kept from the mass, into which, if it penetrated, it would check fermentation. The heap of compost thus secured, lies until it is wanted, from one to three months, when it is carried to the fields. The covering of sods is separated from the heap, and carried to the dunghole, where it is laid at the bottom of the next monthly accumulation, and imbibes with it an equal proportion of vegetative power. The colonists are not allowed to introduce any manufactures except those of brick and tiles, but are obliged to depend on their agriculture for support. The following are the sums of produce and expenditures for one year for each family:

| | |
|---|---|
| Produce,..... | $222,52 |
| Expenditure,..... | 184,46 |
| Surplus,..... | $38,06 |

The principal part of these details we have gathered from the book of Mr. Jacob, the English reporter on the corn law,and have given them at some length,—not for the purpose of advising the engrafting of such a system upon our poor laws, for they are sufficiently alluring in their provisions, as we must all be sensible, to invite the idler and the vagabond from every nation under heaven—but for the purpose of showing the readers of the Farmer what apparently insurmountable difficulties in the culture of the soil may be overcome by patient, systematic perseverance, and the decided advantages which would result to farmers from more care in the preservation and use of manure. It is not saying too much, when we assert that farmers in general do not put upon their farms one third as much manure as they ought to, or as they might do, if proper care was used in the preparation of this essential article in successful cultivation. How often do we see farmers feeding their cattle, sheep and hogs in the street, or if these are confined to yards, the yards are so situated that every shower washes the finer and most valuable parts into some stream, or highway, where it is irrecoverably lost to the farm, and this at the same time when the owner is complaining of his lessened products, and begins to talk of going to Illinois, Missouri, Ooualaska, or the lord knows where. American farmers have much to learn on the subject of manures, and the persevering Hollander has given us an example which ought not to be wholly overlooked.

WILLIS GAYLORD.

### The Farmer, &c.

BY R. S.

MR. TUCKER—I know not what to offer as an apology for the introduction of this communication into your Genesee Farmer, but to say, that no journal has interested me more than this. I am sure the information that I have received from this paper since I began to take it, is more than equivalent to $50. I think it has been this much advantage to me, both in the improvement of the mind and the soil. Such a paper as this, so advantageous to the farmer, should have an extensive and liberal patronage; and I doubt not but it has, but it might have a still greater.

If the farmers in this vicinity would avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of subscribing for this paper, they would greatly enhance their interest. But when I have been to consult them, and try to get them to become subscribers to your valuable journal, they will say, "I knew enough about farming," and still continue to practice the old system of their forefathers, without scarcely any improvement. But thanks be to you, Mr. Editor, for the praiseworthy efforts you are making for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, and for eradicating the superstitious notions of our ancesters, which have too long prevailed. You are engaged in a good cause, sir, and the influence which your highly valuable periodical exerts, is too evident to need any assertion. Things begin to assume a new aspect where it is known.

The Farmer is replete with instruction, and I am sure when a person has once become acquinted with its true character, would not object to become its patron and supporter. A paper so decidedly devoted to the interest of the farmer, cannot fail to have a permanently useful, and highly beneficial effect on all those who peruse its pages.

I am aware that there are more papers in circulation than can be perused or patronized; but if a farmer is to take but one, it should be one that pertains to the interest of his profession. So highly do I appreciate the use of an agricultural journal, that I consider it as an indispensable appendage to the farm operations. I do not make these remarks from any theoretical or speculative views of my own, but from practical experience; and the truth of these assertions can be demonstrated by gentlemen of the first respectability and intelligence. And, Mr. Editor, no pains shall be spared on my part for the circulation of your paper, for I think in no other way can such a valuable fund of information be obtained for the same money.

R. S.

### A Dutch Rice Pudding.

Soak four ounces of rice in warm water half an hour—draw the water from it, and throw it into a stewpan, with half a pint of milk, a stick of cinnamon, and simmer it till tender. When cold, add a teacup full of cream, three ounces of sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and some lemon peel. Put a light puff paste into a mold or dish, and bake it in a quick oven.—*Village Herald.*

"The rust of the mind (idleness) is the blight of genius."—*Seneca.*

*From the Vergennes Gazette.*

## Culture of Potatoes.

BY GEN. A. W. BARNUM.

Mr. Blasdell—In your paper of the 21st December last,* I published the result of some experiments made during the season in growing Potatoes. The quantity produced was such as to cause considerable excitement with agriculturists, and I have been called on by public Journals and private letters, from Maine to Georgia and from Quebec to Malden, for information respecting my manner of cultivating them. The respectability of the sources from which these inquiries emanate, and the very polite and flattering terms in which they are expressed, forbids the idea of a refusal. I therefore embrace the first opportunity my health admits of attempting to gratify their wishes to the extent of my limited powers.

From the remarks of some of my correspondents I am inclined to believe they misconstrued the statement made in the publication above alluded to. By reference to the statement it will be found that I did not say, or expect to be understood by field culture, that 1,800 bushels of potatoes would be raised upon an acre. I then said, as I now say and believe, that 1,000 bushels can be grown upon a single acre at less than half the expense and labor they are produced from four in the common manner of culture.

### PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Whatever soil may be selected for this purpose, to ensure a large crop it should be highly manured with compost decomposed vegetables, or barn-yard manure. The latter I consider preferable when it can be obtained with convenience; if raw or coarse be made use of, it should be spread immeditately before the first ploughing, on the same day, to prevent the evaporation of its best qualities, which will rapidly depart if left exposed to the sun and atmosphere.

The first should be deep ploughing, and may be done as early as suits the convenience of the cultivator. If a stiff marl or clay soil, it would be well to have it ploughed late in the fall previous to planting. Where compost, or other substances not liable to fermentation, are intended as a manure, it is better the spreading should be omitted until just before the last ploughing, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed fine and smooth as possible; then take a narrow light cultivator, or small plough, calculated for turning a deep narrow furrow,—with this instrument lay your land in drills twenty inches asunder and four inches in depth, running north and south if practicable, to admit the rays of the sun to strike the plant equally on both sides; put into the bottom of the furrows or drills about two inches of well rotted barn-yard manure, or its equivalent, —then drop your potatoes. If of the common size, or what is more important, that they contain about the usual quantity of eyes, (if more, they should be cut to prevent too many stalks shooting up together,) put a single potatoe in the drills or trenches ten inches apart; the first should remain uncovered until the second one is deposited, to place them diagonally in the drills, which will afford more space between the potatoes one way than if laid at right angles in the rows. The covering may be performed with a hoe, first hauling in the furrow raised on each side of the drill; then carefully take from the center of the space the soil to finish the covering to the depth of 3½ or 4 inches. By taking the earth from the center of the space on either side to the width of 3 inches, it will leave a drain of 6 inches in the center of the space, and a hill of 14 inches in width, gently descending from the drill to the drain; the width and depth of the drill will be sufficient to protect the plant against any injurious effects of a scorching sun or drenching rain. The drains in the center will at all times be found sufficient to admit the surplus water to pass off. I am not at all tenacious about the instrument to be made use of for opening the trenches to receive the manure and potatoes; this work should be well done, and may be performed with a common hoe with much uniformity and accuracy, by stretching a line to direct the operation. It is true that the labor cannot be performed with the same facility as with a horse, but it can be better done, and I think at less expense, taking into consideration the labor of the man to hold, the boy to ride, and the horse to draw the machine.

* See Gen. Far. vol. 5, p. 19.

### DRESSING, HOEING, &C.

When the plant makes its appearance above the surface, the following mixture may be used: For each acre take one bushel of *plaster* and two bushels of good *ashes*, and sow it broad cast as even as possible. A moist day is preferable for this operation; for want of it, a still evening will do.

I consider this mixture decidedly more beneficial and much safer than plaster or ashes alone. The alkali and niter contained in the ashes loses none of its fertilizing qualities in a moist season, and the invaluable properties of the *plaster* are fully developed in a dry one, by decomposing the atmosphere and retaining to a much later period in the morning the moisture of the evening dews. There are but few plants in our country that receive so great a share of their nourishment from the atmosphere as the potatoe. The time for dressing or hoeing will be found difficult to describe, and must be left to the judgment of the cultivator. It should, however, in all climates, be done as early as the first buds for blossoms make their appearance.

The operation of hilling should be performed once and *once only* during the season. If repeated after the potatoe is formed, it will cause young shoots to spring up, which retards the growth of the potatoe and diminishes its size. If weeds spring up at any time, they should be kept down by the hand or hoe, which can be done without disturbing the growing stalk.

My manner of *hoeing or hilling* is not to haul in the earth from the spaces between the hills or rows, but to bring on fresh earth sufficient to raise the hill around the plant 1½ or 2 inches; in a wet season the lesser quantity will be sufficient, —in a dry one the larger will not be found too much. The substance for this purpose may consist of the scrapings of ditches or filthy streets—the earth from a barn-yard that requires leveling, —where convenient it may be taken from swamps, marshes, the beds and banks of rivers, or small sluggish streams at low water. If planted on a clay soil, fresh loam taken at any depth from the surface, even if it partakes largely of fine sand, will be found an excellent top dressing. If planted on a loamy soil, the earth taken from clay-pits, clay or slaty soil, will answer a valuable purpose. In fact, there are but few farms in the country but what may be furnished with some suitable substance for top dressing if sought for. The hoeing and hilling may be performed with facility by the aid of a horse and cart; the horse traveling in the center of a space between the drills—the cart wheels occupying the two adjoining ones—thereby avoiding any disturbance or injury to the growing plants. The time for collecting the top dressing may be regulated by the farmer's own convenience, the earlier the better, deposited in large piles in or near the potatoe field, in the most suitable place for distribution.

I have frequently tried bed-planting, (or planting in beds,) with uniform success. On moist lands in a stiff or heavy soil, I consider it preferable to any other mode. To do it properly, lay your land in beds of from 10 to 20 feet in width, raised in the center with a plough by back furrowing, after the last harrowing, which should be thoroughly done, is performed, and left crowning with a gradual descent from the center to the alleys. The proper width and height of the beds must depend on the situation of the land, and may be regulated by the judgment of the cultivator. In clearing the alleys, which need not exceed 16 or 18 inches in width, the laborer should stretch two lines the proper distance on each side the alley, and throw upon the beds with a shovel the earth necessary to be removed.

The use of lines may be by some considered a useless expenditure of labor. Not so—the regularity and neatness of appearance will be an abundant remuneration for the trifling time occupied in stretching the lines.

After the land is prepared for planting, strike it out in drills or trenches, as before directed, 12 inches asunder; in these drills drop the potatoes 12 inches apart, (diagonally,) to be covered, hoed, dressed, and managed in the same manner as in field culture, with the exception of making a drain in the spaces between the drills, which is unnecessary, and should be avoided. In filling the trenches, dressing, &c., the horse-cart must be dispensed with, and a hand-cart or wheelbarrow substituted.

In recommending the drills north and south in field planting, I did not wish to be understood that other more valuable considerations should be abandoned for this practice; it is desirable it should be so where the level or moderate descent of the land will admit of it, but if too steep and liable to wash, care should be taken to avoid this evil by running the drills in such direction as may be required to maintain a proper descent, even if it should be necessary to run them in curved lines, or wind around a steep hill to preserve the required descent to admit the surplus water to pass off.

In communicating my experiments to some of my neighboring farmers, who are always in a hurry, and run over with the plough two acres of land in half the time required to do justice to one, their reply generally is, that my tedious mode of cultivating has too much *piddling* and small labor for their patience, and persist in their accustomed manner of half ploughing, half planting and half hoeing five acres of good land, and not obtain more potatoes than one, properly cultivated, would produce, thereby losing half their labor and seed, besides the use of four acres of their best land, which might be converted to other valuable purposes.

I should think that intelligent farmers, by a little reflection, would perceive the folly of pursuing the usual wasteful practice of planting potatoes in rows and hills four feet asunder, leaving four fifths of their land unimproved, and subject to a rapid waste of its most fertilizing qualities, by being nakedly exposed to the washing of drenching rains, and the evaporation of the atmosphere; and after all their labor, may consider themselves fortunate if they obtain 200 bushels to the acre, which exceeds the average yield in this section of country. By pursuing the course I have recommended, in ordinary seasons, on a good soil, you may rationally calculate on a crop of from 800 to 1200 bushels to the acre.

To such farmers as complain of my tedious and piddling mode of culture, I have only to remark, if they will *piddle* their land in the same manner, even if they waste half their crop, they will find themselves richly rewarded for their whole labor in the benefits they derive by this preparation in succeeding crops. I would also add, that I believe it is generally acknowleged, that rotation in most kinds of crops is desirable, but none more necessary than potatoes; even a second crop on the same ground well prepared, will be found to degenerate in quality and quantity.

### LOCATION.

The district of country in North America best adapted to their growth, taking into consideration quantity and quality, is situated between the 2d and 10th degrees of East Longitude, (from Washington,) and between the 42d and 50th degrees of North Latitude. They are grown to a very considerable extent much farther north, south and west, but in diminished quantities and inferior qualities.

### SOIL.

A rich marl or clay is perhaps the most productive; a strong moist loamy soil, (the newer or less it has been cultivated the better,) is the most convenient and least expensive soil to grow them on. Most soils common to our country will produce them in great abundance and per-

fection; the more rapid the growth, the better the quality.

SEASON FOR PLANTING.

In this respect they are a most accommodating crop, allowing the farmer in the southern and central part of the designated district 20 or 30 days to perform the operation. The particular time depends in a very considerable degree upon the climate. In the region of my residence, (the 44th degree of North Latitude,) they may be planted from the 10th of May to the 15th of June. At the extreme north of the described limits less latitude is afforded for seed time and harvest. The good husbandman in that climate should make all practicable preparation for his crop in the fall, and plant as early in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Here the growth is extremely rapid, not requiring more than from 90 to 110 days to perfect it. The quantity will not be quite so great as with us, but superior in quality.

KIND OF SEED TO BE PLANTED.

This is a question of too much difficulty for me to answer satisfactorily to myself, or instructive to the numerous inquiries of my correspondents; the kinds and qualities in a single neighborhood are too numerous and their names too local and variable to admit of an intelligent reply.

The female of this plant, (like most of her sex,) is so jealous of her rights and privileges, and so tenacious of cultivating a friendly intercourse and connection with her neighbors, that the blossoms in fields at 200 yards distance, planted of different kinds of seed, are frequently found contributing liberally with each other, (by the aid of a gentle breeze,) a portion of their generating *farnia*, which is generously received and kindly nourished. The product of this connection strongly partaking of the properties and appearance of both, many of them in apparent equal parts. Plant this mixture a few years in a place of safety, and it will be found that the weaker plant will gradually yield to the stronger, until the one most productive and best suited to the climate will be produced in its original and unadulterated purity. The fact goes far in satisfying me of the cause of our frequent disappointment in not finding seed at all times producing its kind. We have abundant means, with a little care and patience, of supplying ourselves with every variety of potatoes, the growth of which is adapted to our climate.

The wise Provider of all good things has kindly furnished us with the means of providing ourselves with innumerable kinds and qualities of this vegetable. The ripe balls or seeds from a single stalk, will produce by three seasons' planting almost countless varieties of every color, shape, size and quality, which the country has heretofore produced, and something new in addition.

The first season's planting they will be small and tender, the second larger, and the third of suitable size for field planting.

The only answer I can give to the inquiry for the right kind of seed, is to recommend to the farmer that kind to be procured in the vicinity most productive, except a small quantity, if he possesses them, of a superior quality for table use. In changing seed, which will occasionally be found beneficial, if removed from any considerable distance, should be taken from the north: the growth will be more rapid, consequently the quality better, and in southern climates the quantity greater for the first season at least.

TIME FOR GATHERING.

This ought to be done when the potatoe is ripe, and *not before*. The idea so generally entertained, that an early frost which nips the top and destroys the vine prevents the further growth of the potatoe, is a mistaken one, and ought to be exploded. On the contrary, if it has not at this time attained its full size and weight, it grows more rapidly; the nourishment required for sustaining the top is transferred to the root. From a knowledge of this fact, satisfactorily tested, I am inclined to believe, that by clipping the bushy part of the top with a scythe or other instrument, after the ball has attained its full size, the crop would be greatly benefitted by the operation. I have made a few experments of this kind, all tending to confirm my belief, but not sufficient to warrant me in making the broad unqualified assertion of the positive correctness of my opinion. I hope agriculturists, in different sections of the country, will lend a helping hand to aid in testing the correctness or incorrectness of my doctrine in this particular. The green tops are excellent food for cattle or swine; if left on the field will produce no injury, but serve to enrich the soil.

HOUSING AND WINTERING.

The erroneous practice pursued by our best farmers generally, induces me to state the manner I have pursued for years with unvaried success. To preserve 5 or 600 bushels, I make a box or bin 4 feet wide, 3 feet high, and sufficient length to contain the required quantity,—have the joints well fastened and made as tight as possible—put into the cellar on skids, raising it 3 or 4 inches from the cellar bottom. If the potatoes are intended to be taken out at different times, two or three partitions should be put in crosswise of the bin, to prevent such as are not required for immediate use from exposure to the atmosphere. After this preparation is completed, the next operation is gathering and housing them. Here I must again dissent from the usual practice of farmers generally. Instead of leaving them in the sun and wind to dry, after digging, in small parcels, in carts or heaps, they should be immediately covered with the tops, or something else, even if they remain in the field but a few hours. This destructive practice I think must be entirely attributable to want of reflection. It is the sole cause which produces the evil so much complained of, by us called the watery potatoe—by the Irish, the winded potatoe—destroying not only the flavor, but a great portion of the nutriment. In fact, sun, wind and rain are as destructive to a new dug potatoe, as moonlight is to a fresh caught fish. When your potatoes are removed to the cellar, put into the bottom of the bin two inches of fresh earth; then fill one apartment with potatoes, within three or four inches of the top—immediately cover it with tough grass turf, cut up with the spade a little dove-tailing, to the thickness of three or four inches, cover them with the turf, grass side up, packed close and pounded down with a wooden maul, to exclude as much air as possible. In this manner, in a cellar of suitable temperature, they may be kept fresh and good for a year without germinating. No danger is to be apprehended of having too much dirt stick to the potatoes—it assists in preserving them. An occasional sprinkling of fresh earth among them will be found serviceable.

POTATOES FOR FOOD.

Their uses for man or beast are too well understood to require any remarks of mine on the subject. This most valuable of plants in the whole vegetable kingdom, undoubtedly affords more healthy nourishment to that portion of the human family residing in Europe and America, than that of any other vegetable; perhaps it is safe to say double the amount, and at less than half the expense.

POTATOES FOR BREAD.

By adding to wheat or rye flour one fourth or one third part of the meal of potatoes, the quality of the bread will be improved as a healthy food, and the flavor equally palatable. It is easy of digestion, sets kindly on the most delicate stomach, is highly beneficial in dyspeptic complaints,—a disease by the by more common than necessary in our country, and generally originates from idlenesss, in some cases too close application to study, but more generally by high living, want of proper exercise of body and mind, or too great indulgence in hypocondrical reflections. I am no doctor, but will guarantee a cure gratis, to such as have mind, nerve and resolution enough to follow my prescription.

The disease is of rare occurrence among the laboring class in Ireland, that live on potatoes and salt six days in a week, and is equally so among the peasantry of Canada.

The manner of making this bread is simple and easy: boil good potatoes properly, drain off the water as soon as they have boiled sufficiently, let them remain in the warm kettle to dry, take off the skin, put them in a mortar and pound the meal fine, to which add a little fine salt. Previous to putting in the yeast to raise the bread, mix the potatoe meal thoroughly with the flour, afterwards pursue the usual process of making bread from flour. Its general use should be encouraged by the Government and People. In addition to the benefits produced on the health of the consumer, in point of economy, it will be found an immense saving in the expense of bread stuff—a saving worthy the consideration of the American people—a saving equal to the whole amount and cost of the bread consumed by 3,000,000 of her population—a saving in every five years, to each populous state, sufficient to defray the expense of constructing a rail-road in each from one extremity to the other. Is it not then the duty of every well wisher to the prosperity and happiness of the human family, to encourage the culture and more general use of the potatoe by precept and example. It is not only useful in bread, but in many cases an excellent substitue for it: with a beef steak in the morning, a fine baked potatoe will be found a comfortable substitute for a slice of bread.

To such as are fond of that most nutricious liquid which first gave to their infant bodies strength and vigor, a good boiled or baked potatoe may be satisfactorily substituted for a slice of bread in a bowl of milk.

In fact, its uses may be increased ten fold without infringing on the rights and privileges of the most difficult epicure, or the strong propensities of the fashionable gormandizer, who worships his BELLY at the expense of his TOES.

In conclusion I have only to add, that I am fully aware my communication will be considered by many readers, who take the trouble to wade through it, unnecessarily long and tedious. The only apology I have to urge, is a want of knowledge of proper language to express my ideas with brevity—a wish to answer the many inquiries of my numerous correspondents, and the strong desire I have to cause two potatoes to grow this season where one did last.

I hope the purity of my intentions will protect me against the malignant shafts of the merciless critic. He is at full liberty to attack the matter, but spare the manner. I beg of him not to forget to remember that many of us who hoe potatoes most of our days, and sleep most of our nights, have very little time to attend schools, to learn and expose our neighbors faults, or forget and hide our own.

Should the foregoing remarks, (which are as applicable to many other crops as that of potatoes,) have the effect to improve the culture of the earth beneficially to any portion of my fellow citizens, I shall consider myself, even in my ill state of health, abundantly remunerated for my feeble attempts at improvement.

A. W. BARNUM.

*Vergennes, (Vt.) March* 13, 1835.

## Dairy Husbandry.

The practice of the Dutch in Holland, and of the Germans in Pennsylvania, of cooling their milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow, is calculated to abridge the labor of the dairy, and to improve its products. During the hot weather of summer, milk becomes lobbered in 24 hours after it has been drawn, and before the whole of the cream has risen to the surface; *after which no more cream rises.* By reducing the temperature, nearly all the cream rises in 20 hours, and the lobbering of the milk is considerably retarded. In Pennsylvania, milk houses of stone or brick, built over springs, are common. In these the milk is kept in a temperature of 50 to 55°, although the exterior heat may be 90. When springs are not convenient, milk cellars are constructed under ground, and water to reduce and keep down the temperature supplied by pumps. In Holland, where springs do not abound, every

dairy is provided with a water-tight pit, termed a *koelbak*, built of brick or stone; they are about six feet in length, three feet in breadth, and two in depth. These are filled with water by a pump, which is generally seen at one end, and the fresh drawn milk, in brass pitchers made for the purpose is deposited in it for two hours, and frequently stirred. This cooling process is found of great advantage in causing the cream to separate rapidly and abundantly from the milk. The milk is then strained, placed in shallow pans,and remains in the milk cellar, which adjoins, and is sunk a few steps below the *koelbak*, where it remains for 24 hours, and is then skimmed.—*Cultivator.*

## Farmer's Work.

To manage pasture land advantageously it should be well fenced in small lots of four, eight or twelve acres, according to the largeness of one's farm and stock. And these lots should be bordered at least with a row of trees. It is best that trees of some kind or other should be growing scattering in every part of a pasture, so that the cattle may never have too far to go in a hot hour to obtain a comfortable shade. The grass will spring earlier in lots that are thus sheltered, and they will bear the drouth better. But too great a proportion of shade should be avoided, as it will give a sourness to the grass.

Small lots thus sheltered are not left without snow so early in the spring as larger ones lying bare, as fences and trees cause more of it to remain on the ground. The cold weather in March and April hurt the grass much when the ground is bare. And the winds in winter will not suffer snow to lie deep on land that is too open to the influence of winds and storms.

It is hurtful to pastures to turn in cattle too early in the spring, and most injurious to those pastures in which the grass springs earliest, as in low and wet places. Poaching such land in the spring destroys the sward, so that it will produce less grass. Neither should cattle be let into any pasture, till the grass is so much grown as to afford them a good bite, so that they may fill themselves without rambling over the whole lot. The 20th of May is early enough to turn cattle into almost any of our pastures. Out of some they should be kept later. The dryest pastures should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest, that the poaching of the wettest may be avoided.—*N. E. Farmer.*

## Indian Batter Cakes.

A pint of rich milk to be heated.

A piece of butter about the size of a walnut.

Eight large table-spoosnful of sifted Indian meal.

Three large table-spoonsful of sifted wheat flour.

Three eggs.

A salt spoonful of salt.

A pint of cold milk.

Put the butter into the first pint of milk, and warm it in a saucepan. When it is scalding hot, have ready in a pan the Indian meal and flour, (well mixed together,) and pour the milk upon them. Stir it well, and then thin it with a pint of cold milk. Beat it till perfectly smooth, and free from lumps. Have ready three eggs beaten till light, and stir them gradually into the batter, adding the salt.

A smart retort is better than smooth deceit.


## 150 lbs. Lucern Seed,

OF fine quality and proved vitality, for sale at a reduced price, at the Rochester Seed Store.

*Also*, A few thousand SILK WORM EGGS, just received and for sale as above.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

May 1, 1835. may 2-tf

## Book for Farmers.

NUTTALL'S Manual of Ornithology of the United States and Canada, with numerous Engravings, a volume containing 700 pages, price $2 50.

For sale by HOYT & PORTER.

## *Fine Potatoes, Oats and Corn.*

EARLY June, Early White Kidney, Black Kidney, Foxite, Mercer, Pinkeye, and Irish Cup, POTATOES; 50 bushels of superior ENGLISH OATS, and a quantity of choice, selected SEED CORN, of the best kinds, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, April 11, 1835. ap 14

## *Wanted,*

A PERSON well qualified to take charge of one of Andrew's Patent Shingle Mills. A person that can bring satisfactory testimonials of character and capability, will meet with a good situation, constant employment, and cash down. None need apply but those that are well acquainted with the management of circular saws. For further particulars inquire (if by letter, post paid,) of J. G. STOCKLEY, Allanburgh Mills, Thorold Post Office, Upper Canada. ap 11-5t

## A Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE valuable FARM owned and occupied by Elias Beach, 4 miles west from the city and situated directly on the Erie Canal, containing 240 acres of good wheat and grass soil, well watered, with good house, barns, out houses, &c. Five thousand dollars will be required in cash, and the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Title indisputable. The price per acre may be learned on inquiring of JAMES H. WATTS, at No. 3 Exchange-street, Rochester, and the owner will at all times be ready to give further particulars on the premises. ap 18-tf

## *Robbins' Patent Planting* MACHINE.

WITH this machine Corn, Beans, Peas, and all seeds of an oval shape can be planted with more system and correctness than can be done in the usual manner of planting with the hand and hoe.

One acre of ground can be planted, placing the seeds any given distance apart, from two or more inches, and rows two and a half feet between, in three hours time.

Machines can be had by applying to C. N. BEMENT, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Albany; BUSHROD BUCK, Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; and DANIEL I. BUCK, Lowville, Lewis county, agent and proprietor for making and vending said machines, at all of which places it is intended to keep a supply on hand.

Lowville. March 25th, 1835. ap 14-tf

## Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

FIVE thousand Grafted Apple Trees, mostly of large size and thrifty growth, consisting of 20 or 30 of the most valuable kinds known. Also, an assortment of Peaches, Plums, Pears, Cherries, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c., and both native and foreign Grape Vines, from one to six years old.

Also, 5,000 White Italian Mulberry Trees, two years old.

All of which are for sale, either in small or large quantities, at low prices, by

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, April 11, 1835. ap 14

## *Rochester Seed Store & Horti-* CULTURAL REPOSITORY.

*No. 5 Arcade Hall, next door but one to the Post-Office.*

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, having completed their assortment, now offer to the pubiic the best and most extensive collection of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, ever before offered in the Western country.

Their stock is entirely new, and having been purchased directly of the growers and importers, the vitality and purity of the seeds are expressly guaranteed. Farmers and Gardeners will find a great variety of new and valuable Seeds not heretofore introduced into this section of country.

They have also an assortment of superior Horticultural Implements, Books, &c.

Merchants and others supplied with assortments of Seeds for retailing at a liberal discount.

All orders for Seeds, Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Green-House Plants, &c. &c. by mail or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention.

Cash will at all times be paid for Grass and Clover Seed, Peas, Beans, &c.

A large and comprehensive Catalogue of the Establishment is just published, and will be furnished gratis on application. mar 19

## Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *M*onroe co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

## *Mr. Hussey's Grain Cutter.*

A MACHINE, invented and built by Mr. Hussey, of Ohio, has been used by the subscriber, in the town of Leicester, county of Livingston, during last harvest, to cut about fifty acres of wheat. The wheat cut with the Machine was of different growth, varying from 10 to 40 bushels the acre. The experiment has shown that it does the work equally well in large or small grain—and it is no obstruction to the machine, where the grain is badly lodged. It cuts and gathers lodged grain clean, except where it lies below the cutters, in which case it is passed over unmolested.

It neither pulls down nor leaves a straw where it passes along—but cuts all clean. The wheat, as it is cut, falls on a table attached to the machine, until sufficient has accumulated for a bundle, when it is slipped off without impeding the progress of the machine. It is capable of cutting about two acres per hour. One piece of wheat, containing five acres by measure, was timed. The machine was actually employed just two hours and seventeen minutes in cutting the wheat which was estimated at 30 bushels the acre. The machinery is simple, and not likely to get out of repair. It does the work well on rolling ground, and without much inconvenience. The common prejudices against new improvements, have uniformly vanished from men in relation to this machine, as soon as they had opportunity to see it in operation. It is believed that this machine, when known to the agricultural community, will be ranked among the most valuable improvements of the age.

The annexed certificate will show the favorable views of a number of gentlemen who have seen the machine in operation. The inventor has taken out Letters Patent, and has appointed the subscriber his agent for the state of New-York, to build, vend and use his machine, and also to sell individual, town and county rights. Persons wishing to purchase machines, to be ready at the commencement of next harvest, may be accommodated if they apply soon to Benjamin W. Bills of Mount Morris, or the subscriber at Moscow. Applications for machines must be made by the last of April, or there will not be sufficient time to procure the materials and build the machines in time for next harvest. All communications relative to machines, or rights, addressed to the subscriber, at Moscow, Livingston county, will be promptly attended to.

JEREDIAH HORSFORD.

*Moscow, 18th March*, 1835.

CERTIFICATE.

We have seen Mr. Hussey's Machine for cutting grain by horse power, while it was in operation in the town of Leicester, in the county of Livingston, during last harvest. It cuts a swath about four feet wide, and moves at the rate of about four miles per hour, or as fast as horses can walk. It is drawn by two horses—is attended by one man, and requires a man or boy to drive the horses—gathers the grain cleaner than any other mode of harvesting we have ever seen, and leaves it in gavels ready for binding. The machinery is rather simple, and we think it worthy the attention of a wheat growing community.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN H. JONES, | JESSE WADDAMS, |
| H. JONES, JR. | HEN. A. WILMERDING, |
| DAVID A. MILLER, | WM. LYMAN, |
| IRA HOLMES, | EPHRAIM CONE, |
| W. C. DWIGHT, | WALTER CHENEY, |

E. ROGERS.

*Leicester, Liv. co., 18th March*, 1835. ap 11-4t

## Product & Profit of a Silk Crop.

The following is the statement of M. Carrier referred to in the statement of Mr. Harvey Clark, of Mansfield, and which he thinks is not exaggerated. M. Carrier is a silk culturist in the department of Aveyron, in France, and the statement is a part of a communication to M. Bonafous, director of the royal garden at Turin. As the account is stated in French weights, measures and coins, and as we may hereafter have frequent occasion to advert to them, we say once for all, that a kilogram is two pounds, two ounces and four grains avoirdupois; the franc is 18¾ cents; the c. (centime) one hundredth part of a franc, and the half hectare about 1¼ English acres. The land from which the crop was obtained was rather loss than a half hectare, and the trees, on an average, eight years old. The crop was raised in 1833.

The following is the statement of the nett profit, after deducting all expenses for management and filature:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29 1-5 kilograms white silk at 64 francs the kilogram, | 1,830f. | 60c. |
| 2 11-12 inferior silk, at 18 fr. the kilogram | 44 | 95 |
| | 1,884f. | 55c. |
| Deduct for portage, | 16 | 00 |
| | 1,868f. | 55c. |
| Value of the different remains, coming from the remains of the filatures used at my house, | 115 | 00 |
| Sum realized, | 1,983f. | 55c. |
| For the expense of management, 171f. 75c. | | |
| For the filature, reeling, 263 85 | | |
| | 435 | 60 |
| Profit, | 1,548f. | 95c. |

If the reader will take the trouble to reduce the statement to our weight, measure and currency, he will find that the product of one and a quarter acres was 69¼ lbs. and the amount of sales $350,25, being about $5,00 per pound. The nett profit also, after deducting all expenses, will be found to be $290,44—equal to $232,32 an English acre. These facts are worth volumes of theory, and when taken in connection with the fact that the United States furnish facilities for making silk which are not enjoyed in France, cannot fail of satisfying the most cautious agriculturist of the certain success of this important branch of rural economy.—*Silk Culturist.*

## Soil for the Mulberry.

The inquiry is frequently made respecting the nature of the soil best adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and the climate most favorable to the health, industry and product of the silk worm. An answer to the first topic of inquiry is all that need be said on the subject, for it is a well established fact, that in all climates where the food may be cultivated, the animal, created by nature to live upon it, will be in its full vigor. With respect to the soil best adapted to the production of the food, it may be laid down as a general rule, that all soils adapted to the culture of Indian corn are adapted to the culture of the mulberry. In the south of France, Piedmont and Italy, where the culture of silk has arrived to great perfection, Indian corn grows luxuriantly, and is the principal article of bread stuff among all classes of the community.

It is also a fact that the white mulberry will grow well on light loamy and sandy land, and that its foliage is superior in quality to that which is produced on deeper and moister soils. This fact is important to farmers, as it will enable them to derive a profit from lands which have not been considered worth cultivating. We have seen mulberry trees to the height of thirty and forty feet, growing on steep and sandy declivities, and covered with an exuberance of foliage, where ten bushels of corn upon an acre would be considered a large crop. Low and wet lands are uncongenial to the mulberry. In all other soils and locations they may be successfully cultivated.—*Ib.*

## Cure for Colic in Horses.

Dissolve a pound of glauber salts in hot water, and as soon as it is cool enough, drench the horse with it. Although the animal may be in the greatest pain—swelled, and with difficulty kept on his feet until the drench can be given, he will often be so relieved as to begin to eat in five minutes.

We particularly recommend the above remedy to our readers, knowing from repeated trials that it is a most efficacious one. We met with it many years ago in the American Farmer, and having kept a large stock of horses for many years afterwards, we had frequent opportunities of testing it. In at least a half a dozen instances it succeeded perfectly; and although uniformly applied whenever a horse manifested symptoms of colic, it never failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure. We are well satisfied, that by a knowledge of this remedy we have been enabled to save the lives of three or four horses, that would otherwise have died of colic. We presume the speedy relief afforded is to be accounted for by the alkali of the salts neutralizing the acid in the stomach by which the disease was caused. We beg our readers not to neglect making the trial of this remedy, whenever an occasion may offer. Colics may and do proceed from different causes, and therefore it is probable the cure above recommended may not be effectual in all cases, but our experience warrants the belief that it will generally be found effectual.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

## Colt.

To break him never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with a bridle. When he walks well, bring him to trot after him; then lead him often in the saddle. Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase it. Then let one hold and another mount him, and ride after another horse in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go on at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt without breaking his spirit.—*N. E. Farmer.*

## Broccoli.

This plant is biennial, and one of the richest luxuries of the garden, much resembling the cauliflower; the heads are boiled and eaten with the gravy of meat or melted butter.

The Portsmouth, according to Lindley, sometimes with skillful cultivation frequently measures three feet in circumference. The large Purple Cape is very fine. M'Leod, in England, raises the Cape Broccoli in a very superior manner without transplanting. He sows in rows two feet asunder, at two feet distance in the row, after treading the ground very hard. Three or four seeds are placed in a hill, but finally one plant only is left. He hoes frequently and shallow, and earths them up but once. Sow in April and May in a very rich soil. They will flower from August to September. If any late plants do not flower before hard frosts, put them in a warm cellar and they will flower towards spring. —*Parkhurst's Catalogue.*

## Rhubarb.

An Asiatic plant, the stalks of which grow to the length of twenty-four inches and the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of their outer covering they yield a substance slightly acid, much admired, and used as a wholesome ingredient in puddings, tarts, pies, etc. It forms a great article in the London market, the stalks selling at about twenty-five cents a bunch.

The seed should be sown in a rich, dry, sandy loam, about three-fourths of an inch deep, as early in the spring as possible, (if sown in September they will vegetate in spring with more certainty;) when the young plants appear, keep them free from weeds; if dry weather, water them frequently, with but little water at a time; and be very careful to protect them from the mid-day sun, till they get considerably strong, for if exposed fully to this during their infant state but few will escape destruction. The first season is their critical period, having survived that, they have nothing to fear. In November, the leaves having decayed, cover the crowns of the plants two inches deep, with earth from the intervals. In April strip off the covering till you see the tops of the plants, give all the ground a slight digging, dress it neatly, keep the beds well hoed, and always free from weeds. It is much better propagated by slips from the *old roots*, in the spring months; the seed starts very readily if sown in the autumn, but is somewhat shy of vegetating in the spring.—*Ib.*

## Tomato.

Used in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor; it is also stewed and dressed in various ways, and considered as a very wholesome vegetable.

It should be sown in a warm border in May, or in hot beds in March, and transplanted about the first of June. Tomatoes do best on poor soil, being there more fruitful than on rich soil, where they run to vine with less fruit. Doctor Kitchener gives the following directions for preparing it for the table; it is also used in soups, and as a pickle:—"Take them when ripe and red; cut them in half; squeeze them just enough to get all the water and seeds out; put them in a stew-pan with a capsicum, (pepper,) and two or three table spoonsful of beef gravy, or a little butter; set them on a slow fire for an hour, or till properly melted; then rub them through a tamis into a clean stew-pan, with a little white pepper and salt, and let them simmer together a few minutes."—*Ib.*

## Cauliflower.

These should be sown late in August and September for early ones next spring—in April and May for late—treated generally like cabbages—should be transplanted three feet apart, in a very rich and rather a moist loam; a rich soil is indispensable for their successful culture. In order to blanch them handsomely, the leaves must be closed together at top and tied gently. This delicious vegetable, as well as the Broccoli, is deserving of more general cultivation. The heads or flowers of the plants, when boiled in a clean linen cloth, and served up with melted butter, form a most delicate vegetable dish. It is a great favorite in Europe. Dr. Johnson observed, "*Of all the flowers of the garden, give me the cauliflower.*"—*Ib.*

## Peach Trees.

The cultivators of the Peach Tree in New-Jersey,—where the business is prosecuted on a very extended scale,—have suffered great loss by the severe weather of the late winter. The following paragraph is from the Woodbury, (N. J.) paper:—

"Since our last we learn, from good authority, that in addition to the loss of the peach crop, both the bearing and the nursery trees are destroyed. It is supposed they were killed by the severe frost on the night of the 20th September last. It will require five years time to bring the peach crop to the same perfection it was last summer."

In the vicinity of Baltimore, we hear, the most extensive peach orchards will yield no fruit the coming season, in consequence of the frost.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

## Skinless Oats.

Mr. T. Chamberlain, of Morgan county, Ill., closes a letter covering a remittance, with the following observations:—I raised some of the *Skinless Oats* last year, thrashed out part of them and fed out the remainder in the bundle. I cleaned up 19 bushels from half a bushel sown, the weight 45 lbs. to the bushel. I have sold nearly all I have to spare at one dollar a bushel, and consider them preferable to any other oat to feed in the bundle, as they will not shatter out easy.—*Cincinnati Farm. and Mec.*